

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Nature of Research at Institute 160

1. My work at Institute 160 was restricted to the construction of component parts for various tubes, and I have little knowledge on research conducted by other departments of the institute. I do know, however, that klystrons of five, three, and one centimeter, similar to those built by Telefunken in 1945, were constructed by Institute 160. I do not believe that many other different types of klystrons were made at Fryazino and the ones I did hear of were sample tubes.
2. Magnetrons in both small and large sizes, as well as metal ceramic tubes, were also built at Institute 160. Most of the tubes built at the institute were copied from American and British models.
3. Work on iconoscopes was also conducted at Institute 160, but to my knowledge no infra-red work was done here. I believe that the centimeter radio field has high priority, which is reflected in the retention of Dr. Foggy, a specialist in this field, in the USSR.

Expansion of Production Facilities at Institute 160

4. When I was at Institute 160 there One building was for tool and die-making and grid-welding, and another was a laboratory. The third was devoted to production and contained machinery of German, Hungarian,

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and US origin. Only one-third of the machines in the latter building were operated while I was at Fryazino. However, young people were being trained to operate them.

5. I believe that eventually Fryazino will be as large as Siemensstadt. A fourth building, to be used for mass production, [redacted] and the Soviets are constructing other new buildings very quickly.

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Soviet Management at Institute 160

6. The Soviet management of the institute was unfriendly to the Germans and would have preferred to return us immediately. It was not until a month after we had been there that employment was found for all of us.
7. The Soviets were in complete control. Every department was supervised by a Soviet, and the German branch chiefs did not give orders to Soviet subordinates, even when they were only apprentices. (See page four). I believe that none of the German specialists ever attended any of the Soviet meetings on planning, development, and research problems. Even in the iconoscope field, the direction of research was completely under Soviet supervision. At least half of the Soviet supervisors were Jewish.
8. The Soviet chief of Institute 160, Goltsov, was seldom seen by us. Other Soviet personnel at Fryazino were Lubimov and his wife, Mrs. Vasman. Lubimov was the chief of tool and instrument construction. His wife, who retained her maiden name because of the lower-priced wedding ceremony, was a construction employee.

German Personnel

9. There were approximately 70 engineers and 200 other specialists at Postfach 17,, which was the mailing address for the German specialists in the Moscow area. Including families, there was a total of approximately 500 Germans. Of this number, I believe that all but two have returned to Germany.

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Cost of Living in the USSR

11. The purchasing power of ten rubles was equivalent to that of approximately one Deutsche Mark. There was, on two occasions, an official lowering of prices, but this had little effect on the cost of living because new products at a higher price were placed on the market, or the goods were not available. The older people in the USSR feel that better conditions existed under the tsars. They frequently say that under the tsars they paid three rubles for boots, and now they must pay 400 rubles. Some of the luxury products are comparatively inexpensive. For example, an Exakta camera costs 1,600 rubles. However, necessary items are expensive, and in addition every worker must invest one month's salary in State bonds.
12. An average-size house costs from 30,000 to 60,000 rubles. The ground on which the house is built is provided by the State at no cost, but when the house is sold, only the building, not the land, is sold. A small car costs 6,000 rubles.

Working Conditions

13. The Soviet worker has little leisure. He works six days a week until quite late, and on Sundays must do his shopping. If he misses a day at work without a doctor's certificate, he is not paid. He is offered to pay a fine for missing work. This fine is equivalent to twenty percent of his salary. The fine is not paid if the worker is sick, but he must have a doctor's certificate.

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certificate, he must go before a court where he is ordered to pay a fine for six months. This fine is equivalent to twenty-five percent of his salary. In order to obtain a doctor's certificate, one must have a fever.

14. The government has the power to order a citizen to work anywhere. For example, one Soviet engineer was transferred to Vladivostok and had to leave his wife and two sons in Moscow. In Vladivostok he acquired another wife.

Radio Reception

15. Foreign radio stations (RIAS, BBC, NWDR) are listened to by the Soviets. However, a good radio is required to hear foreign stations, because of the jamming. Radios are available and vary in price from 250 rubles for a set capable of receiving two or three stations, to a Stern radio which sells for 1,000 rubles.
16. The subject of greatest interest to the Soviets was the cost of food in the US and British zones of Germany and in East Germany.
17. In my opinion, the Soviets can listen to Western radio broadcasts with less danger of punishment than the citizens in East Germany. In the East Zone one's radio will probably be confiscated if one is discovered listening to RIAS or some of the other Western stations.

Soviet Misconceptions about the West

18. The Soviets are constantly told and believe that everyone in Western Germany is unemployed, in contrast to the East Zone, where everyone can work and is employed. The Soviets did not believe us when we told them that the unemployed in West Germany are paid more in unemployment relief than the Soviet earns by working all day at hard labor.

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	Director Goltsov	
Technical Writer Dr. Steimel	Iconoscope Lab Dipl. Ing. Hass	Centimeter-Wave Lab Thurley, Dr. Fogy, Fleischer
Dr. Rosenstein	Cathode Production Rothenburg and other German technicians	Tube Design Azril* and Anurov* Albert Bohne Rudolf Fischer Herbert Reschke
Optics Gutke	Instrument Design Azril* Hans Zander Herbert Reinicke Otto Schmidt Heinz Sentz Mrs. Edith Remke	Picture-tube Lab Dr. Klang Dr. Rottgardt Kowing
Junker	Tool Design Anurov* and Ignatyev* until 1948 Lubimov* Wilhelm Malchow until 1950 Gerhard Bratke Gottfried Koeppe Arno Hoppe Gerhard Winkler Otto Schoenfelder Franz Froemmel Erwin Tuermann Willi Treiber Heinz Wende Alouis Fleischer	Chemical Lab Mrs. Luft* Mrs. Ilse Mueller (now Thurley) Dr. Michels Dr. Richter
	Machine Design Zubkov* Palme Wilhelm Koenner Krueger Delp Paul Ginzel Heinz Remke Taubert Schulz Schaaf	
	Tool Construction Albert Schneider Kubat George Sasse Hoenow Kurt Praeger	

Institute 160
Fryazino

I do not know the
overall administra-
tive relationship
of the departments in
160.

* Soviet supervisor

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German Specialists Employed at Institute 160

Ing. Bohne - Top specialist in the iconoscope field. Formerly employed at Telefunken, he now works in Karlshof and lives in Pankow. He is not a Communist.

Bratke - Presently employed at Adlershof

Ing. Fischer - Television tube specialist

Dr. Fritz - Magnetron specialist

Dr. Fogy - A centimeter radio field specialist; I believe that he is still detained in the USSR.

Ing. Gossler - A magnetron specialist, he is now employed with the Lorenz firm at Ober-Esslingen near Stuttgart.

Ing. Hass - High vacuum technician

Koener - A capable construction engineer, he is approximately fifty years old and is communistically oriented.

Dr. Mie - Magnetron specialist

Dr. Michels - He worked in the chemical laboratory.

Albert Schneider - Presently employed in Hanover

Schoen - A Communist, he is now back in the DDR and is employed at Werk HF.

Willi Siemens - Now in Munich, probably with Telefunken

Siemens - Worked in the high-frequency technique field

Ing. Spiegel - Worked in the high-frequency field

Dr. Rosenstein - He and Dr. Steimel were the two highest in rank at Oberspreewerk, prior to their removal to the USSR. He now lives in Berlin, Treptow, where his address is 69 Neue Krugallee. He learned Russian while at Fryazino and flattered the Soviets greatly in order to return to Germany as quickly as possible.

Dr. Steimel - Former chief of vacuum tube research at Telefunken, he protested the deportation to the USSR and refused to work for the first six months. He was finally called before a State court, and threatened with punishment. After this he wrote a book on high frequency and acted as advisor to the Soviets

Ing. Wiener - He was imprisoned in the USSR and it was rumored that he had died.

Winkler - Now employed at Adlershof.

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